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stock, known to every student as such, appear under some alias, separated by pages and chapters from their congeners, who also appear under an alias. Substantially the same remarks about marriage, mortuary rites—in fact, the whole catalogue of customs—are repeated over and over without discrimination, or are changed without reason. The salt and pepper and the oil and the mustard are cast into the attempted salad but are not amalgamated, and there is no good egg in the dressing. No new or useful idea can be gleaned from these five hundred pages, but on the contrary there are many more reproduced or original errors than pages. This would be of more serious consequence if the general arrangement and presentation of the volume were not so repulsive and the cost so considerable as to insure that its readers will be few and their indoctrination slight.

The North American Indians are in themselves of little historical importance, but the study of their customs and religions is of the greatest importance in illustrating the stages and phases by which mankind has advanced toward and into civilization. All concerning them should, therefore, be stated with elaborate care as a basis for the most useful chapter that can now be written in the general theme of the author's series of volumes, viz., the Social History of the Races of Mankind. But as presented in the present volume the Aoneo-Maranonians, who by any other name would smell as sweet, have never existed. The study of the Flying Islanders of Peter Wilkins would be a work of as great scientific value as that before us. Indeed, the story of Wilkins would be of greater use, because imagination that succeeds in verisimilitude is nearly as good as facts; but Dr. Featherman appears to possess neither accuracy nor imagination.

GARRICK MALLERY.

Die Forschungsreise S. M. S. "Gazelle" in den Jahren 1874 bis 1876 unter Kommando des Kapitäns zur See Freiherrn von Schleinitz, herausgegeben von dem Hydrographischen Amt des Reichs-Marine-Amtes. I. Theil. Der Reisebericht. Mit 58 Tafeln. Berlin, 1889.

The German exploring expedition in the ship *Gazelle*, which went to Kerguelen Island to observe the transit of Venus in 1874, crossed, during its voyage of nearly two years, more than 100 degrees of latitude, accomplished the circumnavigation of the globe,

and landed on many shores. It was equipped with a corps of learned investigators, whose observations included a wide range in science.

It is only in the ethnography and anthropology in general that we are now interested. These subjects are included in the first part of the report and occupy about 60 of the 317 quarto pages which constitute the volume. The periods of sojourn on inhabited shores were usually brief; the natives encountered were often timid, distrustful, or inimical—sometimes they fled at sight of the Europeans and could with difficulty be induced to approach the latter. Under such circumstances the opportunities for study were necessarily very limited, and the observers are to be congratulated on having obtained even as much information as they here present to us.

The subjects mostly touched on are the physical and moral characters of the people, their external appearance, houses, boats, domestic animals, food, employments, dress, weapons, tools, and ornaments. There are some valuable observations on their social condition and religion. The natives of MacCluer Gulf, New Guinea, we are told, profess Mohammedanism, yet the explorers did not fail to observe abundant evidence of the survival of an earlier cult among them. In other places, as New Mecklenburg and New Hannover, grotesque masks and images were collected which probably pertained to religious ceremonials.

A village was visited in MacCluer Gulf where all arrows and spears were pointed with wood or bone, and no weapons of iron were seen. In New Mecklenburg (New Ireland) and New Pomerania (New Britain) people were visited who still made fire by rubbing two sticks together.

Anthropology is better represented in the illustrations than in the text; 26 full-page lithographic pictures (some colored) out of the 58 plates which embellish the work are devoted to it. They depict groups of men, individuals, dwellings, anomalous crania, weapons, images, and other articles.

WASHINGTON MATTHEWS.

The Oregon Trade Language or "Chinook Jargon," by Horatio Hale, M. A., F. R. S. C., London: Whittaker & Co., 1890.

Just now, when so much attention is paid to the invention of international languages, the above little book by Mr. Hale will prove a welcome addition to the general knowledge and literature of the